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ERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

LE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, June 30, 1882.

General,

Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific,

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

SIR:

In transmitting Major *Mason's* report I have the honor to invite the earnest consideration of the Division Commander and of the War and Interior Departments to the present helpless, suffering condition of the Hualpai tribe of Indians, as set forth in this report, and to recommend that the reservation prescribed in General Orders No. 16, series 1881, these Headquarters (copy appended), be confirmed by the President; that an agent be appointed; that the Indians be collected at points within said reservation where grazing and water may be found; and that cattle and sheep and agricultural implements be issued to them by degrees, in proportion to the number that promise to be self-supporting; meantime that rations be issued to them only as they actually need them.

From September, 1879, to the past spring, rations have been advanced to them by the War Department during the cold months without any other aid. I think the whole tribe can be made industrious and self-supporting in a few years by judicious and honest management. It would be a disgrace to our institutions to neglect these loyal, peaceful and promising people, deprived as they have been of their lands and means of subsistence. I would suggest that provision be made at once for the actual necessities of the Hualpais, and that further steps be taken for their advancement in

education and livelihood by the Interior Department. Attention is invited to the report and map of Lieutenant-Colonel *Price*, Sixth Cavalry. Peach Springs, where the agency might be located to advantage, is now occupied by a citizen whose rights and improvements can be bought for a reasonably moderate sum. The whole tribe numbers about seven hundred.

It is not only humanity towards these Indians that prompts my recommendation; but likewise the additional reason that if they are permitted to continue roaming at large unprovided for, they will be forced to steal cattle for food, which will bring on trouble with the Whites, resulting, as usual, in war.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,

*Brevet Major-General,*

*Commanding Department.*

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, A. T.,

JUNE 16, 1882.

*Assistant Adjutant General,*

*Headquarters Department of Arizona,*

*Whipple Barracks, A. T.*

SIR:

In compliance with letter of instructions from Headquarters Department of Arizona, dated May 31, 1882, and verbal instructions of the Department Commander, I have the honor to inform you that I left Camp near Whipple Barracks, with Battalion Third Cavalry, composed of Troops H and K, on the 1st instant, and proceeded to Cottonwood, on the old stage and toll road to Mojave, thence to Hackberry. From this point I sent out two small parties, each under charge of an officer, to make reconnaissance on the east and west sides of the Hualpai Mountains. Upon their return I proceeded with my command to Truxton Springs, Peach Springs, thence along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to head of Chino Valley, and up Williamson's to crossing of Mojave stage road, arriving there on the evening of the 13th instant, where a messenger from Department Headquarters found me, bringing instructions to put my command in camp and report in person at Department Headquarters.

Distance traveled by command 250.9 miles.

No incidents unusual to a march of this description occurred. Water was scarce everywhere, and, with the exception of streams at the Willows and Cottonwood, no running water was found.

The party sent down on the east side of the Hualpai Mountains found water about 12 miles from Beale Springs, and learned from reliable sources that there was none between that point and the Sandy. The railroad runs for some distance down the west side, with water along its route. I found the Hualpai Indians scattered all along my march in small bands. Among the principal men interviewed by me, were the *Little Captain, Hualpai Charley, Cowarrow*

and *Captain Jinks*. All were cordial, well inclined and hungry, the normal condition of all Indians. Their followers, bucks, squaws and children were clothed in ragged, dirty garments, and presented an appearance of the utmost squalor.

There seems to be a well-formed desire to lay aside the old Indian costume, and adopt the dress of the whites; but without help from the Government, I fail to see how they can accomplish this end.

These Indians earn an inconsiderable sum of money herding cattle, doing jobs for ranch-men, and getting hay for railroad people; but this little is consumed, as a rule, in satisfying their appetites, whether it be for food or liquor, and only in very exceptional cases do they spend it for clothing.

These Hualpai Indians have been peaceable for years, and when called upon by the Government to aid in the repression of insubordinate and hostile Indians, have always responded, and now they begin to realize that the very Indians they have assisted to bring under proper subjugation, are clothed and fed, and have a home, while they are allowed to go naked, hungry and homeless. I have been thrown in contact with various tribes of Indians within the past twelve years, notably the Arizona Indians, the Sioux, the Arapahoes and Shoshones. All of these tribes, except the Hualpais, have reservations, schools and farming implements, and are clothed and fed, and every effort made for their advancement. I know of no reason why these peaceable, poverty stricken, well inclined Hualpais should not also have the helping hand of a bountiful Government held out to them. I discovered in my talk with them a decided tendency and desire to better their condition, but they have neither the means nor proper encouragement. Ten years ago they were cared for at Beale Springs. This place was a home for them, and, although during the food-gathering season they scattered over a large extent of country, yet, when sick or inclined, they returned to this point, where they were sure of a safe-abiding place. From here they

were moved to La Paz, on the Colorado river, and set down on the dust, miles away from wood and grass. They are mountain Indians, and this was a sore tax upon them. Failure to feed them, on the part of the proper authorities, and the intolerableness of their condition, drove them to the mountains, where, as I understand, they have remained up to this time, gathering seeds, the fruit of the cacti, and getting a little game, occasionally, and receiving what food a generously disposed military administration has been able to get from the Indian Department.

The condition of these Indians has not improved within the last ten years, in fact it seems to me rather the reverse. Then they had at least a free entree to water, and could grow little patches of melons and pumpkins. Now every stream, water-hole, and square foot of arable land are taken up by white men, and the Indian has no place to call his own. He is a homeless wanderer in his own land.

With all other Indian tribes I have come in contact it has been the policy of the Government to improve their condition physically, mentally and morally, and to that end they have been given a reservation where farming was practicable, furnished with farming implements and seeds, and an instructor, schools established and clothes and rations issued, and each year brings a satisfactory result of improved condition in every respect. Common justice and humanity would seem to demand a like treatment for these loyal, struggling, indigent Hualpais.

In view of the foregoing I would respectfully recommend, as a preliminary measure, that a reservation be set aside for these Indians, to include Peach Springs, in Mojave county. There is ample water here for the whole tribe, plenty of good grazing in its vicinity and within easy distance of the railroad, making a minimum cost of furnishing them their supplies, and, above all, giving them what all races of all nations crave for and have a right to—a home.

Peach Springs is now occupied by one man, who is making an unsuccessful effort, through ignorance and lack of energy, to raise garden produce. The improvements consist

of a few peach trees and one small cabin. I suppose a small sum would requite the owner for his claims.

I furnish herewith a list of the Hualpais by chiefs and followings, and their localities as far as I could learn them.

I desire to express to the Department Commander my opinion, that a good portion of the few comforts the Hualpais have, and much of their good conduct is due to Mr. *Charles Spencer*. He has a great control over them, and I am satisfied it is exercised for their's and the community's good.

My hurried march over the country prevented me from obtaining as much detailed information as I desired.

A sketch and itinerary of the route traveled over is being prepared, and will be sent in at an early date.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.]                    J. W. MASON,  
*Major Third Cavalry,*  
*Commanding Battalion Third Cavalry.*

LIST OF  
HUALPAI INDIANS,  
THEIR FOLLOWINGS AND PRESENT LOCATION.

NAME OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN.	Total No.	LOCATION.
Sequania, .....	35	Oaks and Willows and Anvil Rock.
Mocohone, .....	30	Vicinity of Willows.
Wathutama, .....	17	Vicinity of Willows.
Incausa, .....		
Oculowat, .....		
Lehi, .....		
Pat, .....		
Watpo,.....		
Oeonye, .....		
Sow Leville, .....		
Fabrama,.....		
Cowarrow,.....		
Capt. Jinks, .....		
Sinyeoga,.....		
Capt. Jim,.....		
Capoo, .....		
Little Captain, .....		
Suskickama, .....		
Wathanachama, ...	28	Hackberry.
Cherum, .....	30	{ About 22 miles North of Mineral Park, in Mineral Park Range.
Neropoka,.....	24	Near Beale Springs.
Levy Levy, .....	30	Near Beale Springs.
Billy, .....	42	Hualpai Mountains.
Hualpai Charley, ..	7	Vicinity of Mineral Park.
	14	Vicinity of Truxton Springs.
TOTAL.....	667	

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT  
—O.F.—  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PRICE, SIXTH CAVALRY.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, A. T.,

JULY 1, 1881.

To the

*Assistant Adjutant General,*

*Department of Arizona,*

SIR:

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THE HUALPAI INDIANS.

In 1867, this Band of Indians consisted of over 1500 people, between 400 and 500 fighting men; they were a wild, capable, implacable foe, they had scarcely any wants, except the powder, caps and lead necessary to contend against the Whites, they went summer and winter almost entirely naked, and lived on rats, lizards and rabbits. They were relentlessly pursued by me for two years, and in 1869 surrendered and asked for peace; several of their prominent men were sent to San Francisco in irons, and remained for months as prisoners on Alcatraz and Angel Islands. It was ascertained that 175 of their people, mostly warriors, had been killed. They were thoroughly subdued, and have never since caused any serious trouble to the Government. They furnished fifty guides and scouts for the subjection of the Apache-Mohaves or Yavapais, while I was in the Territory, and General *Crook* made his first organization of one hundred of them, for the subjugation of the Tontos and the southern bands of Apaches. They were at one time sent to the Colorado River Reservation; being Mountain Indians they died there very rapidly; they sent word to General *Crook* that they did not want to fight, but that they could not live there, and that they would rather die fighting on their native mountains than sicken and die as they were doing on the river bottom. General *Crook* made many appeals for them, and the present Department Commander, General *Willecox*, has done the same, but as they have com-

Proposed  
Reservation  
for  
Hualpais Indians

Scale:

0 10 20 30 miles

North Side M.

Mouth of  
Grand Canyon

Tinajas Holes

Sp.

Red



mitted but slight depredations and caused no serious trouble, there has been but very little done for them. *Sherum, Sequania, Soskuorema, Cowarrow* and a majority of the tribe, in council assembled, wished me to aid them and represent to the proper authorities the following:

They say that in the country over which they used to roam so free, the white men have appropriated all the water; that large numbers of cattle have been introduced, and have rapidly increased during the past year or two; that in many places the water is fenced in and locked up, and they are driven from all waters. They say that the Railroad is now coming, which will require more water and will bring more men, who will take up all the small springs remaining; they urge that the following Reservation be set aside for them while there is still time; that the land can never be of any great use to the whites; that there are no mineral deposits upon it, as it has been thoroughly prospected; that there is little or no arable land; that the water is in such small quantities, and the country is so rocky and void of grass, that it would not be available for stock-raising. I am credibly informed and from my observations believe the above facts to be true, I therefore earnestly recommend that the hereinafter described Reservation be, at as early a date as practicable, set aside for them.

#### RESERVATION.

Beginning at a point on the Colorado River, (5) miles eastward of Tinnakali Spring; thence south twenty (20) miles to crest of high mesa; thence south  $40^{\circ}$  east twenty-five (25) miles to a point of Music Mountains; thence east fifteen (15) miles; thence north  $50^{\circ}$  east thirty-five (35) miles; thence north thirty (30) miles to the Colorado River; thence along said river to the place of beginning; the southern boundary being at least two (2) miles south of Peach Spring, and the eastern boundary at least two (2) miles east of Pine Spring.

All bearings and distances being approximate.

\* \* \* \*

These Indians seem very destitute, and it is miraculous

how they are enabled to secure an existence in this barren waste of country,—they say they live on grass-seeds and mescal; we did not see even a rabbit in several hundred miles of the country they occupied. It will be necessary to issue them beef about every third or fourth day.—Peach Spring would be the proper place at which to feed them.

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I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. REDWOOD PRICE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,  
WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, *July 8, 1881.*

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 16. }

Subject to the approval of the President, the following described tract of country, in the Territory of Arizona, is hereby set apart as a Military Reservation for the subsistence and better control of the Hualpai Indians, viz:

Beginning at a point on the Colorado River, five (5) miles eastward of Tinnakah Spring; thence south twenty (20) miles to crest of high mesa; thence south 40° east twenty-five (25) miles to a point of Music Mountains; thence east fifteen (15) miles; thence north 50° east thirty-five (35) miles; thence north thirty (30) miles to the Colorado River: thence along said river to the place of beginning; the southern boundary being at least two (2) miles south of Peach Spring, and the eastern boundary at least two (2) miles east of Pine Spring.

All bearings and distances being approximate.

BY COMMAND OF BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL WILLCOX:

FRED. A. SMITH,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twelfth Infantry,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.